OWASP TOP 10

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OWASP TOP 10

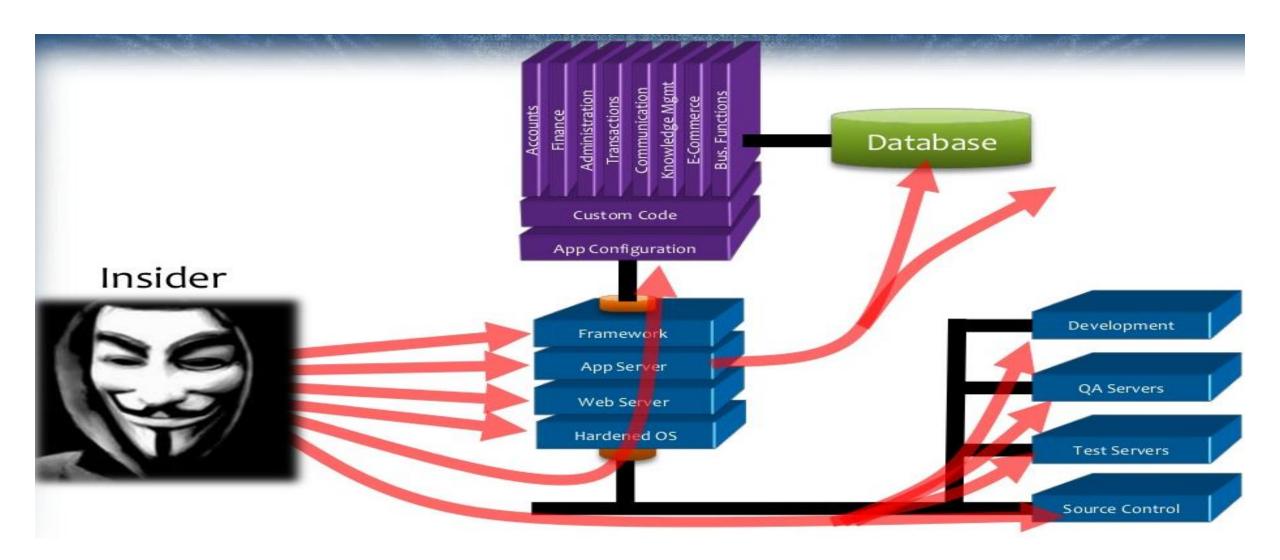
- A10: Un-validated Redirects and Forwards
- A9: Using Known Vulnerable
 Components
- A8: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- A7: Missing Function Level Action
 Control
- A6: Sensitive Data Exposure

A5: Security Misconfiguration

A5: Risks

- Web Application rely on a secure foundation
 - The **OS** up through the **App Server**.
 - All the libraries you are using.
- Your source codes are secret?
 - All the places your source code goes.
 - Not require secret source code.
- Do you change all credentials regularly in your production environment?

A5: Attack Scenarios



A5: Impact

- Unauthorized access to system data or functionality.
- Data could be stolen or modified slowly over time.

A5: Prevent (*)

- Verify your system's configuration management
- Deactivate unnecessary stuff
- Verify the implementation: scanning finds generic configuration and missing patch problems

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- A5: Security Misconfiguration
- A4: Insecure Direct Object
 Reference

A4: Attack Scenarios

Checking online how you did in an exam

- http://universi.ty/marks?id=i99a19



Checking how your fellow students did

- http://universi.ty/marks?id=i99a01
- http://universi.ty/marks?id=i99a02



- .

- http://universi.ty/marks?id=i99a20

A4: Risks

Common mistakes

- Only listing the "authorized" objects for the current user.
- Hiding the object references in hidden fields.
- Not enforcing these restrictions on server side ~ Presentation
 Layer Access Control.
- Attacker tampers those parameter value.

A4: Impact

Access unauthorized files or data (like registry keys).

A4: Prevent

Eliminate the Direct Object References

- Eliminate with temporary mapping value (ESAPI AccessReferenceMap).

Validate the Direct Object Reference

- Verify parameter value format (Query string constraints).
- Verify user **authorization** to **access target object** (Data Access Restriction).

```
http://myapp?file=report4711.xls
http://myapp?file=8jK65l

Random Access
http://myapp?file=report4712.xls
http://myapp?file=T5d8ui

Reference Map
```

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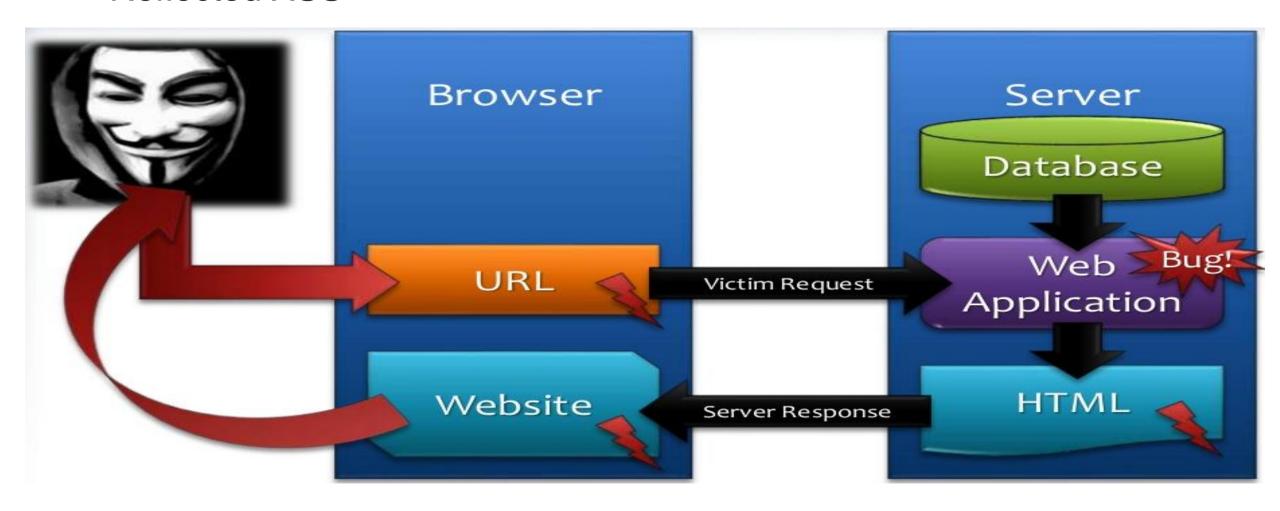
- A5: Security Misconfiguration
- A4: Insecure Direct Object Reference
- A3: Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

A3: Risks

- Sends malicious code to an innocent user's browser.
- Malicious code might be
 - Reflected from web input.
 - Stored in database.
 - Sent directly into rich JavaScript client.

A3: Attack Scenarios

Reflected XSS



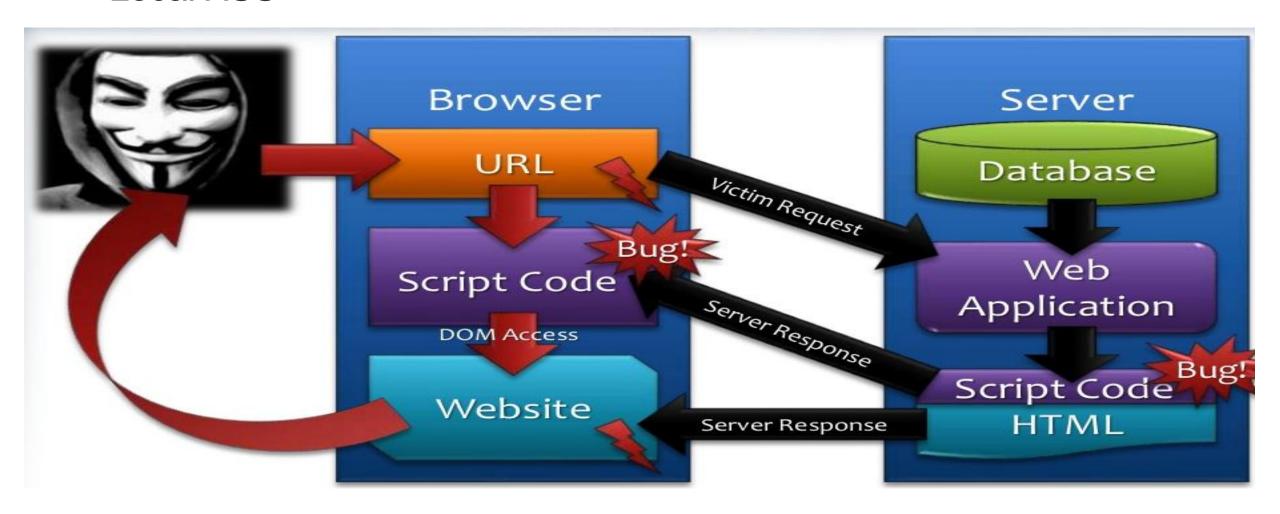
A3: Attack Scenarios (cont.)

Persistent XSS



A3: Attack Scenarios (cont.)

Local XSS



A3: Impact

- Steal sensitive data
- Rewrite web page
- Redirect user to phishing or malware site

A3: Attack Patterns

Simple Patterns

- <script>javascript:alert('XSS');</script>
-
- <IFRAME SRC="javascript:alert('XSS');"></IFRAME>

Masked / Evasion Patterns

-
- ";!--"<XSS>=&{()}
- <SCRIPT>alert("XSS")</SCRIPT>">
-
-

A3: Attack Patterns (cont.)

Masked / Evasion Patterns (cont.)

- <DIV STYLE="background-image:\0075\0072\006C\0028'\006a\0061\0076\0061\0073\0063\0072\006 9\0070\0074\003a\0061\006c\0065\0072\0074\0028.1027\0058.1053\005 3\0027\0029'\0029">
- <b onmouseover=alert('Wufff!')>click me!
-
- ...

A3: Prevent

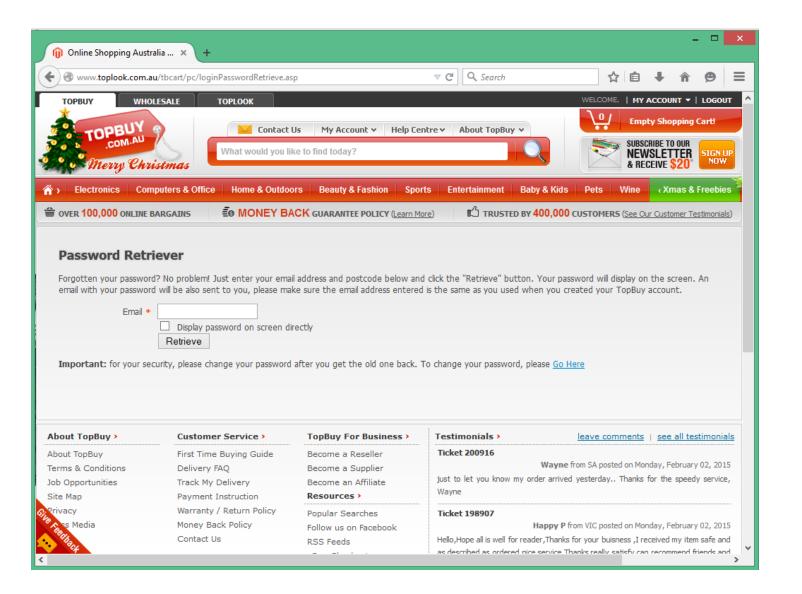
- Eliminate XSS: Don't include user supplied input in your output.
- Defend against XSS: Output Encode all user supplied input
 (OWASP Enterprise Security API Library in Java, Data
 Annotation attributes in .NET).
- White List Input Validation on user input.
- HTML Sanitizer for larger user supplied HTML chunks

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- A2: Broken Authentication &
 Session Management

A2: What wrong with it?



A2: Risks (SESSIONID generator) *

h5kek4z9ha1rtrf gj7513k7hb15rtr 18165k45hc1rw7i p05jrj53hd1i039 5urltdalhe1bn46 j5le97h9hf2yq3h po953ld7hg2awi9 t6zhj2n5hh27bn0 iu345r53hi2aw34 o0z43411hj2njkl 9por42o9hk3dfrz

Pattern

- 9,7,5,3,1,9,7,5,3,1,9...
- h,h,h,h,h,h,h,h,h,h,...
- a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,...
- 1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2,3,...



•••

A2: Impact

- HTTP is a "stateless" protocol
- Session Management flaws
- Beware the side-doors
- Typical Impact: User accounts compromised or user sessions hijacked.

A2: Prevent (*)

- Authentication (simple, centralized and standardized).
- Use standard session ID.
- Protect credentials and session ID with SSL/TLS and IPSec protocols.
- Keep your SSL certificate safe.
- Automatic logout of inactive sessions.
- Never start a login process from an unencrypted page.
- Session IDs and credentials don't belong into logfiles.

A2: Prevent (cont.)

- Rely on single authentication mechanism with appropriate strength and number of factors.
- Use strong supplemental authentication mechanisms

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- A2: Broken Authentication & Session
 Management
- A1: Injection

A1: Impact

- Do something for tricking an application into including unintended commands in the data sent to an interpreter
- Interpreters
 - Take strings and interpret them as commands
 - SQL, OS Shell, LDAP, XPath, ORM, etc...

A1: Attack Scenarios

```
www.someunsafeapplication.com/login.do?user= thangchung&password=680e89809965ec41e64dc7e447f175ab

// ...
String query = "SELECT user_id FROM user_data WHERE "
+ user_name = '" + req.getParameter("user") +

"' AND user_password = '" + req.getParameter("password") +"'";

// ...
```

SELECT user id FROM user data

WHERE user_name = 'thangchung' AND user_password='680e89809965ec41e64dc7e447f175ab'

A1: Attack Scenarios (cont.)

```
www.someunsafeapplication.com/login.do?user='or 1=1-&password=1234

// ...
String query = "SELECT user_id FROM user_data WHERE "
+ user_name = '" + req.getParameter("user")
"' AND user_password = '" req.getParameter("password") +"'";
// ...
```

```
SELECT user_id

FROM user_data

WHERE user_name * 'or 1=1

' AND user_password = '1234';
```

A1: Typical SQL Injection Attack Patterns

Bypass authentication

- admin'--
- admin'#
- admin'/*
- ' or 1=1--
- ' or 1=1#

- ' or 1=1/*
- ') or '1'='1
- ') or ('1'='1

A1: Typical SQL Injection Attack Patterns (cont.)

- Spy out data
 - 'UNION SELECT login, password, 'x' FROM user—
 - 1 UNION SELECT 1, 1, 1 FROM user --
- Manipulate data
 - ';UPDATE user SET type='admin' WHERE id=23;--
- Manipulate the DB server
 - ';GO EXEC cmdshell('format C')--

A1: Impact

- Typical Impact
 - Spy out or manipulate data
 - Manipulate the DB server or access underlying OS
 - Bypass authentication or gain admin privileges
- Correlation with Information Leakage
- Blind SQL Injection

A1: Prevent (*)

- Avoid the Interpreter
- Use an interface that supports bind variables

(Java.sql.PreparedStatement, Hibernate Parameter Binding, Entity Framework Parameter Binding...)

- Least Privileges
- White List Input Validation (allow list validation)

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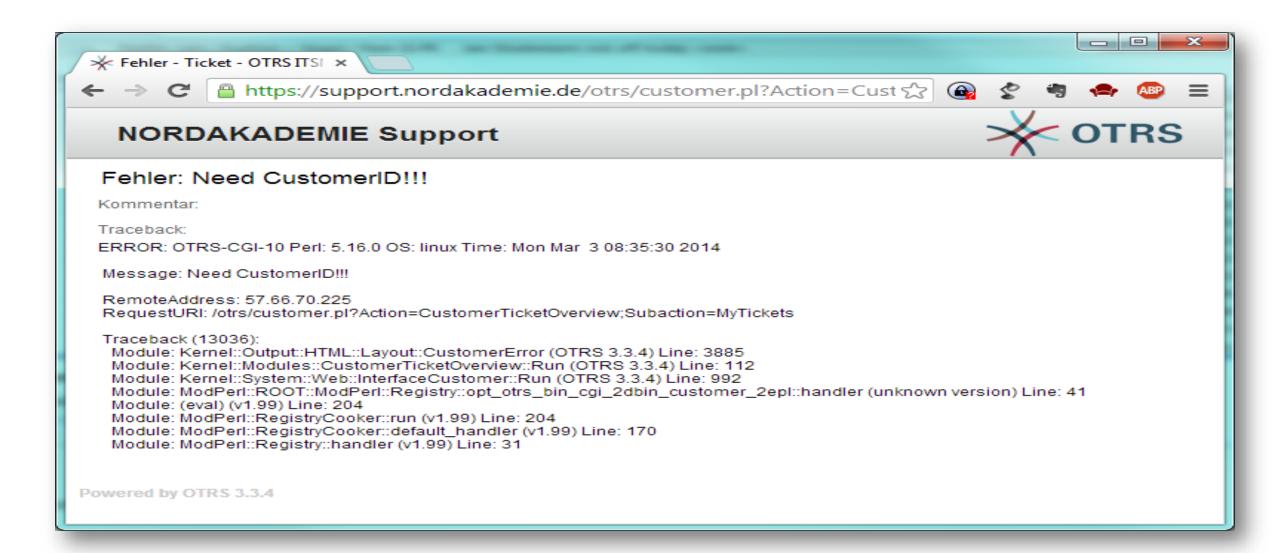
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 Management
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- Ex-A6/2007: Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling

Ex-A6/2007: Risk Rating Factors

Prevalence: Widespread

• Impact: Minor

Ex-A6/2007: Information Leakage



Ex-A6/2007: Information Harvest

Implementation details

- Server (OS, Version...).
- **Programming Language** (Language, Version, VM-Vendor...).
- **Database** (Oracle, mySQL...) and **details of it** (Version, Schema Names, Table Names, Column Names...).
- Names and version of used 3rd party libraries.
- Other useful information: Stacktraces, Debugging information, SQL Statements, Password...

Ex-A6/2007: How to prevent it?

- Common approach to exception handling.
- Disable or limit detailed of error messages.
- Secure paths that have multiple outcomes return similar or identical error messages in roughly the same time.
- Create a default error handler (returns an sanitized error messages).

Secure Software and Tools Supporting

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Web Application Risk	Security Utilities (Tools, Services)
A1: Injection	SQL Inject Me and Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP)
A2: Broken Authentication and Session Management	ZAP
A3: Cross-site Scripting (XSS)	ZAP
A4: Insecure Direct Object Reference	HTTP Directory Traversal Scanner, Burp Suite and ZAP
A5: Security Misconfiguration	OpenVAS and WATOBO
A6: Sensitive Data Exposure	Qualys SSL Server Test
A7: Missing Function Level Access Control	OpenVAS

Secure Software and Tools Supporting (cont.)

Web Application Risk	Security Utilities (Tools, Services)
A8: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	Tamper Data (Samurai WTF), WebScarab or ZAP
A9: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	OpenVAS
A10: Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	ZAP
Ex-A6/2007: Information Leakage and Improper Error Handling	ZAP

References

- OWASP Top 10 Website
- OWASP TOP 10 -2013 mini book
- OWASP Top 10 for .NET developers mini book
- Bảo mật nhập môn Phạm Huy Hoàng



Q&A

THANK YOU

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